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図発明の名称 天然多糖類・多価アルコール組成物

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1. 発明の名称。

天然多姉類・多価アルコール組成物

(1) 多価アルコール、糖アルコール、単糖類、二

2. 特許請求の範囲

成物。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

(産業上の利用分野)

本発明は、天然多糖類を多価アルコールの系の中で混練して得られた組成物に関する。本発明組成物はゼリー、鉛、ジャム等の基材として、可食性フィルムの原料として独特な物性を利用して各種食品に使用される。

(従来の技術)

従来、天然多語類は水の系、すなわち水溶液中で増粘剤、ゲル化剤、保水剤、安定剤、分散剤、 乳化剤、結着剤等として用いられてきた。一方、 多価アルコール、箱アルコール、単糖類、二糖類 及びオリゴ糖などの多数の水酸基を有する化合物 も、甘味料、湿潤剤、飲化剤、可塑剤等単なる派 加剤としてのみ使用され、これら天然多糖類を反 応させる系として考えられることはなかった。

(発明が解決しようとする問題点)

木発明は、天然多糖類をこれら多数の水酸基を 有する化合物の系の中で反応させることにより級 密な三次元構造の組成物を製造しうること、この 組成物はゲル状、半波動状の食品の基材として、 可食性フィルムの原料として独特の性状を有する ことを見出して完成したものである。

(問題解決の手段)

本発明は、多価アルコール、糖アルコール、 糖類、二糖類及びオリゴ糖から選ばれた少なくと も1種からなる系の中で、アルギン酸、アルギン酸ナトリウム、寒天、カラギナン、ローカストピーンガム、グァーガム、タマリンド種子多糖類、 ペクチン、キサンタンガム、キチン質、アルラストピーの がら選ばれた少なくとも1種の天然多糖類を、 から質の存在下または非存在下に均一に混練して得られることを特徴とする。

本発明に係る天然多物類としては、

福盛類の細胞間に存在する多糖類であって、加水分解によりグルロン酸、マンヌロン酸が得られるアルギン酸、

アルギン酸ナトリウム塩、

アルギン酸プロピレングリコールエステル、

際に産生する多糖類であるキサンタンガム、 ムコ多糖類の一種であるキチン質、

マルトトリオースのα-1.6- 結合が繰返された構 造のプルラン、

その他、セルロース、サイクロデキストリン、破 粉等も使用できる。

蛋白質としては大豆蛋白、小皮蛋白、ミルク蛋白、卵白、コラーゲン、コラーゲン分解物、微生

変 天、

紅漆類の細胞間に存在する多糖類であって、加水 分肥によりDーガラクトース、D-ガラクトース 硫酸エステルが得られるカラギナン、

マメ科植物のイナゴマメ (Locust bean) やカロブ (Carob) の種子に含まれる多糖類であって、主成分がガラクトマンナンであるローカストピーンガ

マメ科植物のグァー(Guar)の種子に含まれる多糖 類であって、加水分解によりガラクトース、マン ノースが得られるグァーガム、

マメ科植物のタマリンダス・インディカ(Tamarin dus indica) の種子に含まれる多糖類であって、加水分解によりグルコース、キシロース、ガラクトースが得られるタマリンド種子多糖類、

果実、野菜等の細胞構成成分である多糖類であって、加水分解によりガラクチュロン酸が得られる ベクチン、

徴生物キサントモナス・キャンペストリス(Xant thomonas campestris)がグルコース等の融酵の

物蛋白等が挙げられる。一般に、天然ガム類の一部に代えて蛋白質を併用して得られる組成物は耐熱性が向上し、しかも温水に溶解し違和感なく食べることができる。

本発明は、これら多価アルコール、糖アルコール、単結類、二糖類及びオリゴ糖から選ばれた少なくとも1種からなる系の中で天然多糖類が反応することに特徴がある。これらの系の中でとは、それ自体液状のものはそのまま、あるいはわずかに希釈して使用し、粉体のものは60~90%水溶液、好ましくは70~80%水溶液として、この中に上記多糖類の少なくとも1種を混練していく。

天然多糖類と多価アルコール、糖アルコール、 単挑類、二糖類及びオリゴ糖から選ばれた少なく とも1種の化合物との配合比は、天然多糖類1重 量部に対し、これら化合物 0.2~20重量部、好ま しくは 0.5~15重量部である。

上記原料を混練して得られた組成物は、一般に 多少湿り気のある粉体である。これを水に溶解し たものは粘稠な溶液であり、常温放置、凍結、冷

(作用)

天然ガム類は種々の反応基や側鎖を有する複雑な構造であるため、多数の水酸基が高濃度に存在する系の中で反応し、複雑なマトリックスを形成し、更に蛋白質が介在すると相乗的に反応を促進させ、より複雑な化合物を形成しているものと考えられる。ここに水を加えることにより三次元構

成物を得た。この組成物 5 g に、生いちご 3 3 0 g、砂糖 4 5 0 g 水 3 3 0 gを混合し、全量 1 K g になるまで煮つめたところ、清らかな組織のジャムが得られた。

(実施例4)

寒天3重登部、カラギナン3重量部、ローカストピーンガム2重量部、大豆蛋白2重量部、ソルピット溶液(70%濃度)10重量部を常温で混練して本発明組成物を得た。この組成物4gに、生餡1kg、砂糖560g、水餡190g、水300gを混合して105 でで全量1.9 kgになるまで煮つめたところ保水性が高く、光沢がよく、口ざわりのよい餡が得られた。

(効果)

本発明の天然多糖類・多価アルコール組成物は ゲル状、半流動状の食品の保形材として顕著な効 果があり、また可食性フィルムの原料としても使 用される。

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遊が一層発達し、不可逆的凝固体を形成するに至 り、独特なゲル状基材や被膜形成が行われる。

(実施例1)

定天6世景部、グアーガム4重景部、ソルピット溶液(70%濃度)10重量部を常温で泥練して本発明組成物を得た。この組成物12gに、砂糖150gと水800gを混合し100でまで加熱し、徐々に冷却した。60でまで冷却したとき、クェン酸2.5g及びクエン酸ソーダ2gを加え、冷却したところ滑らかな食感のゼリーを得た。

(実施例2)

カラギナン6重量部、ゼラチン4重量部、グリセリン10重量部を常温で混練して本発明組成物を得た。この組成物7gに、練り餡450g、砂糖80g、食塩適量、水530gを混合して全型1Kgまで煮つめ、容器に充塡し冷却したところ口当たりのよい水羊質を得た。

(実施例3)

カラギナン 6 重量部、キサンタンガム 4 重量部、 グリセリン 1 0 重量部を常温で混練して本発明組



- (12) Unexamined Patent Gazette (A)
- (11) Unexamined Patent Application (Kokai) No. Sho 62[1987]-186,754

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(54) Title of the Invention: Natural Polysaccharide/Polyhydric Alcohol Composition

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SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the invention: Natural Polysaccharide/Polyhydric Alcohol Composition

2. Claims

- (1) A natural polysaccharide/polyhydric alcohol composition, obtained by uniformly kneading at least one type of natural polysaccharide selected from alginic acid, sodium alginate, agar, carrageenan, locust bean gum, guar gum, tamarind seed polysaccharide, pectin, xanthan gum, chitin and pullulan in a system composed of at least one substance selected from polyhydric alcohols, sugar alcohols, monosaccharides, disaccharides and oligosaccharides.
- (2) A natural polysaccharide/polyhydric alcohol composition, obtained by uniformly kneading protein and least one type of natural gum selected from alginic acid, sodium alginate, agar, carrageenan, locust bean gum, guar gum, tamarind seed polysaccharide, pectin, xanthan gum, chitin and pullulan in a system composed of at least one substance selected from polyhydric alcohols, sugar alcohols, monosaccharides, disaccharides and oligosaccharides.

3. Detailed description of the invention

[Field of industrial utilization]

The present invention relates to a composition obtained by blending natural polysaccharides in a polyhydric alcohol system. By making use of its distinctive physical properties, the composition of the present invention can be used in various types of foodstuffs, such as a base for jellies, bean fillings and jams, or as a raw material for edible films.

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(Prior art)

In the past, natural polysaccharides have been used in aqueous systems, and specifically, in aqueous solutions as thickeners, gelling agents, emollients, stabilizers, dispersants, emulsifiers and binders. On the other hand, compounds having numerous hydroxyl groups such as polyhydric alcohols, sugar alcohols, monosaccharides, disaccharides and oligosaccharides also have been used alone as individual additives such as sweeteners, swelling agents, softeners and plasticizers. However, these substances have not been considered as systems in which natural polysaccharides are allowed to react.

(Problems to be solved by the invention)

The present invention was perfected based on the discovery that a dense threedimensional structure can be manufactured by allowing natural polysaccharides to react in a system of compounds having multiple hydroxyl groups, and in addition, that this composition has distinctive properties when used as a gel-form or semi-fluid foodstuff base, or as a raw material for edible films.

(Means for solving the problems)

The present invention is characterized by being obtained by kneading at least one type of natural polysaccharide selected from alginic acid, sodium alginate, agar, carrageenan, locust bean gum, guar gum, tamarind seed polysaccharide, pectin, xanthan

gum, chitin and pullulan in a system composed of at least one substance selected from polyhydric alcohols, sugar alcohols, monosaccharides, disaccharides and oligosaccharides, either in the presence or absence of protein.

Examples of natural polysaccharides pertaining to the present invention include alginic acid, sodium alginate, alginic acid propylene glycol ester and agar which are polysaccharides that are present between cells in brown algae, and which yield guluronic acid and mannuronic acid upon hydrolysis, carrageenan which is a polysaccharide present between cells in red algae, and which yields D-galactose and D-galactose sulfate ester upon hydrolysis, locust bean gum which is a polysaccharide contained in locust bean or carob seeds of the Leguminosae family, whose primary component is galactomannan, guar gum which is a polysaccharide contained in Guar seeds of the Leguminosae family, and which yields galactose and mannose upon hydrolysis, tamarind seed polysaccharide which is a polysaccharide contained in the seeds of Tamarindus indica of the Leguminosae family, and which yields glucose, xylose, and galactose upon hydrolysis, pectin which is a polysaccharide present as a structural component of cells in fruits and vegetables, and which yields galacturonic acid upon hydrolysis, xanthan gum which is a polysaccharide produced during fermentation of glucose by the microorganism Xanthomonas campestris, chitin which is a type of mucopolysaccharide, pullulan which has a structure consisting of repeating maltotriose α-1,6 bonds, and in addition, cellulose, cyclodextrin and starches.

Examples of polyhydric alcohols pertaining to the present invention which can be cited are polyhydric alcohols in the narrow sense, such as propylene glycol and glycerin. Examples of sugar alcohols that can be cited include sorbitol, mannitol, maltitol, xylitol and reducing starch sugar compounds. Examples of monosaccharides include glucose, fructose, galactose and xylose, and examples of disaccharides include saccharose, maltose and lactose. Examples of oligosaccharides include decomposition products produced by the action of enzymes or acids on starches such as yam, potato and corn starches, and include disaccharides, trisaccharides, tetrasaccharides, pentasaccharides and hexasaccharides.

Examples of proteins that can be cited include soy protein, wheat protein, milk protein, egg protein, collagen, collagen decomposition products and microorganism proteins. In general, compositions that are obtained by substituting protein for some of the natural gum have improved heat resistance, and moreover, dissolve in warm water and can be eaten without unpleasant sensation.

The present invention is characterized in that natural polysaccharides are allowed to react in a system composed of at least one type of substance selected from polyhydric alcohols, sugar alcohols, monosaccharides, disaccharides and oligosaccharides. The fact that the reaction occurs in such a system means that the system can be used in liquid form without modification, or after slight dilution. A 60-90% aqueous solution is used for powdered material, with a 70-80% aqueous solution being preferred. At least one of the aforementioned polysaccharides is blended in the system.

The blending ratio of the natural polysaccharide and the one or more substances selected from polyhydric alcohols, sugar alcohols, monosaccharides, disaccharides and oligosaccharides is 0.2-20 parts by weight of these compounds with respect to 1 part by weight of the natural polysaccharide, with 0.5-15 parts by weight being preferred.

The composition obtained by blending the above raw materials is generally a powder that has a more or less moist feel. The substance produced by dissolving this in water is a viscous solution, and ordinarily, has properties whereby it congeals reversibly when left at ambient temperature, frozen, chilled or heated. Moreover, the physical properties of the resulting congealed material can be adjusted as desired by different combinations of raw materials that are used, and in particular, its strength, heat resistance and dissolution temperature in water can be adjusted. Consequently, the material can be used as a semi-fluid substance for jellies and jams, or can be used as a base material for gel-form foodstuffs. Alternatively an edible film can be obtained by molding the viscous solution into a congealed mass with a thickness of 1-1000 µm by a known method such as wet casting, freeze-drying or extrusion molding. In addition, the material has heat resistance when in the form of a film, and thus can be used as a heat-sealable edible film. Alternatively, the product can be coated or sprayed onto foodstuffs as an aqueous solution, and then dried in order to form a film.

(Action)

Natural gums have complex structures with various reactive groups and side chains, and as such, they react in systems in which there are high concentrations of hydroxyl groups, thus producing a complex matrix. In addition, the presence of proteins is thought to accelerate the reaction by acting synergistically, so that additionally complex compounds are formed. By adding water in this case, the three-dimensional structure is additionally enhanced, and a congealed mass is irreversibly formed, so that a gel-form base material or coating can be formed which has distinctive characteristics.

(Working Example 1)

6 parts by weight of agar, 4 parts by weight of guar gum and 10 parts by weight of sorbitol solution (70% concentration) were blended at room temperature to obtain the composition of the present invention. 150 g of sugar and 800 g of water were mixed with 12 g of this composition, and after heating to 100°C, the solution was allowed to cool slowly. Upon cooling to 60°C, 2.5 g of citric acid and 2 g of sodium citrate were added, and upon further cooling, a jelly with a smooth feel was obtained.

(Working Example 2)

6 parts by weight of carrageenan, 4 parts by weight of gelatin and 10 parts by weight of glycerin were kneaded at ambient temperature to obtain the composition of the present invention. 450 g of kneaded bean filling, 80 g of sugar, an appropriate amount of salt and 530 g of water were added to 7 g of this composition, and the mixture was boiled until the total weight reached 1 kg. The solution was introduced into a container, and upon cooling, a soft adzuki bean jelly with good sensation in the mouth was obtained.

(Working Example 3)

6 parts by weight of carrageenan, 4 parts by weight of xanthan gum and 10 parts by weight of glycerin were kneaded to obtain the composition of the present invention.

330 g of fresh strawberries, 450 g of sugar and 330 g of water were added to 5 g of this

composition, and the mixture was boiled until it reached a total weight of 1 kg, thus producing a jam having a smooth texture.

(Working Example 4)

3 parts by weight of agar, 3 parts by weight of carrageenan, 2 parts by weight of locust bean gum, 2 parts by weight of soy protein and 10 parts by weight of sorbitol solution (70% concentration) were kneaded at room temperature to obtain the composition of the present invention. 1 kg of raw bean filling, 560 g of sugar, 190 g of rice honey and 300 g of water were added to 4 g of this composition, and the mixture was boiled at 105°C until the total weight reached 1.9 kg. A bean filling with good luster and smooth sensation in the mouth was obtained.

(Effect)

The natural polysaccharide/polyhydric alcohol of the present invention has remarkable merits when used as a shape preserver for gel-form or semifluid foodstuffs, and in addition, is used as a raw material for producing edible films.

Applicant:

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